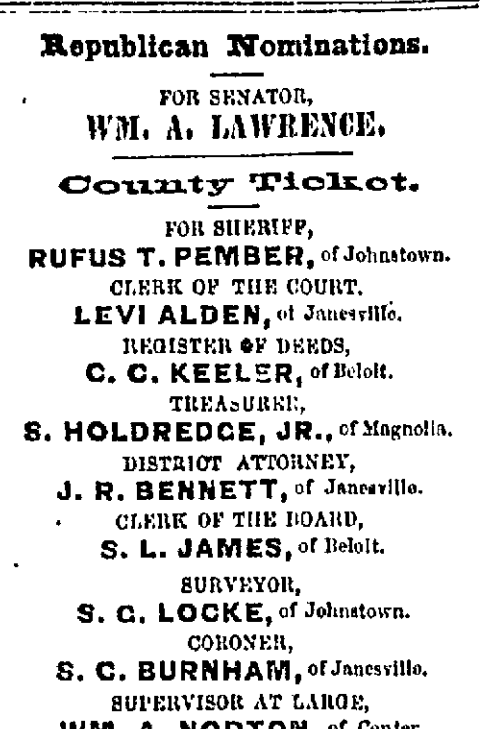


The Daily Gazette.
City of Janesville.
Wednesday Evening, Sept. 17, 1862.
Official Paper of the City.



Republican Nominations.
FOR SENATOR,
WM. A. LAWRENCE.
County Ticket.
FOR SHERIFF,
RUFUS T. PEMBER, of Johnston.
CLERK OF THE COURT,
LEVI ALDEN, of Janesville.
REGISTER OF DEEDS,
C. C. KEELER, of Beloit.
Treasurer,
S. HOLDREDGE, JR., of Magnolia.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
J. R. BENNETT, of Janesville.
CLERK OF THE BOARD,
S. L. JAMES, of Beloit.
SURVEYOR,
S. C. LOCKE, of Johnston.
CORONER,
S. C. BURNHAM, of Janesville.
SUPERVISOR AT LARGE,
WM. A. NORTON, of Center.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT CONVENTION.
A Republican Convention will be held in the city of Watertown, on Wednesday, September 24th, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate to Congress from the Second Congressional District. All loyal citizens of the district, without regard to political differences, who in this hour of national trial and peril, will sustain the state and federal administrations in a vigorous prosecution of the war, until rebellion is crushed, traitors punished, the integrity of the Union preserved, and the supremacy of the constitution and laws enforced and respected throughout every state and territory included within the national boundaries, are invited to unite with the republicans in electing delegates to this convention.
Each Assembly and Senatorial District will be entitled to two delegates to said convention.
H. F. HOPKINS, W. M. GRISWOLD,
LUTHER A. COLE, H. M. GILES,
S. J. TODD, J. M. JURGESS.
Dated August 6, 1862.

Better News.
The news from the Potomac is more encouraging. A number of battles have been fought, and the result, so far as learned, is that the rebels are defeated and generally demoralized on the Maryland side of the Potomac, and have lost immensely in killed, wounded and prisoners. They are retreating across the river as fast as possible. Our only drawback is the loss of Harper's Ferry, which the rebels evacuated in a hurry. Howell Cobb is a prisoner.

Republican County Nominations.
The following nominations were made by the republican county convention, which assembled in this city, to-day:
Sheriff, R. T. Pember, of Johnston; Clerk of the Court, Levi Alden, of Janesville; Register of Deeds, C. C. Keeler, of Beloit; Treasurer, S. Holdredge, Jr., of Magnolia; District Attorney, John R. Bennett, of Janesville; Clerk of the Board, S. L. James, of Beloit; Surveyor, S. C. Locke, of Johnston; Coroner, S. C. Burnham, of Janesville; Supervisor at Large, Wm. A. Norton, of Center.
This is a very strong ticket, composed of candidates of well known capacity to fill the positions assigned them by the convention, and in whom the public confidence is undoubted. The offices are well distributed throughout the county, and the people will confirm the nominations by a large majority, at the polls in November.

A MERITED COMPLIMENT.—The Madison Journal, after noticing the fact of the nomination of Wm. A. Lawrence for senator in this county, says—"Mr. L. is an old and substantial citizen of Rock, a true republican and a most excellent business man. His election is sure, and the people of his county are equally sure of being most ably represented in the senate for the next two years."

Not only will the people of Rock county be ably and faithfully represented by Mr. Lawrence, but the whole state secure an enlightened and safe legislator.

NUMBER LIABLE TO DRAFT IN MILWAUKEE.—The Wisconsin says "Commissioner Whaling thinks, from a random estimate, although he has no means of ascertaining the exact facts, that the rolls which have been made out for him to draft from, will show that there are about 13,000 liable to be drafted in this county. He thinks that those who have been and are to be exempted, will number about 2,500."

THE DRAFT IN OHIO.—The draft in Ohio, which was to have taken place to-day, has again been postponed till the 1st of October, when it is supposed it will go into effect.

THE NEW YORK DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—The New York democratic state convention have nominated the following ticket:
Governor—Horatio Seymour of Oneida.
Lieut. Governor—David R. Floyd Jones of Queens.
Canal Commissioner—William I. Skinner of Ilikerim.
Prison Inspector—Gaylord J. Clark of Niagara.
Clerk of Appointments—Frederick A. Tallmadge of New York.

A RAILWAY HAS BEEN BUILT IN NEW ZEALAND about fourteen miles in length, rising in that distance 2,800 feet.

BY TELEGRAPH.
REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.
BALTIMORE, Sept. 16.
Passengers from Monocacy report seeing paroled prisoners from Harper's Ferry, who report the surrender of Harper's Ferry on Monday morning, after a most determined defense, and the death of Col. Miles, who was killed by a shell cutting off one of his legs. According to reports, Miles was evacuated Maryland Heights on Saturday evening, after exploding one of his heavy guns and throwing others down the rocks.
The officers were allowed to go out with their side-arms and horses, and the men with their personal effects, which indicated that the surrender was conditional. The railroad bridge and Potomac bridge were still standing, and the rebels were reported to be evacuating Maryland Heights.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.
The following is an account of the gallantry of two Ohio regiments. By one brilliant charge over two hundred prisoners were captured. It appears that one of the North Carolina brigades had been badly cut up by some Ohio regiments. The latter also suffered severely, when, probably burning with revenge, while their foes were engaged with other regiments, they silently crept forward to a stone wall, the other side of which a skirmish was going on, and opened a galling fire upon them. The 12th and 13th Ohio were ordered to charge them, and, mounting the wall, for a few minutes a desperate fight took place—the 12th Ohio being engaged with the 12th North Carolina, and the 13th Ohio engaging the 23d North Carolina. The fight soon terminated in favor of the gallant Ohio regiments, the enemy scattering in great confusion, three regiments surrounding and capturing 130 rebels belonging to the 12th and 23d North Carolina and 20th Virginia. Garland, commanding these troops, was instantly killed by a shell, which struck him on the head.

HALIFAX, Sept. 16.
The Arabia, from Liverpool, the 9th via Queenstown the 7th, arrived at midnight, and sailed for Boston at 8 this morning. The Scotia arrived at Liverpool the 6th. An outbreak in Italy is feared unless Rome is evacuated by the French.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.
The steamer Champlain, from Aspinwall the 5th, arrived this morning, with \$934,315 in treasure, and a large number of passengers.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.
Some 200 wounded in the recent battles of Bull Run are at the hospital at the Van Pelt House, about two miles from the battlefield. They were under Dr. John S. Jameson, of the 86th regiment New York volunteers. The suffering of these soldiers was very severe, being left without food of any kind for two or three days, none reaching them from our lines, notwithstanding the almost superhuman efforts of our government, and none was furnished by the rebels, although a proper requisition was handed in by the surgeon in charge at their own instigation. Among the wounded is Daniel Wilkinson and Wm. A. Mitchell, of the 7th Wisconsin—the latter in the arm and side.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 13.
The Evening Bulletin has the following in relation to the Coldwater battle, Monday: Col. Grierson with 370 men came up with the enemy beyond Coldwater, near Coahoma's Cross Roads. They were a portion of Jackson's and Piersen's cavalry and a number of infantry amounting to about 800 or 1000 men. They were posted and commenced the attack, but were driven two and a half miles through heavy timber. In the affair 141 of the enemy were killed and 70 or 80 wounded. That night Grierson camped between Cross Roads and Hernando, and remained during Wednesday in Hernando. Next morning he moved in the direction of Coldwater, and came on the enemy's pickets at Coldwater bridge, behind which they lay in force. They fired the bridge, but moved off and the bridge was so far saved that after some repairs the federal forces crossed, the enemy retiring as they advanced, and Grierson ordered his men to burn the railroad, and the railroad and contents and three cars. Several armed parties of guerrillas were also come up with and dispersed. While these events were proceeding the main body of the federals, under Gen. Smith, destroyed the railroad bridge over Coldwater, eight miles beyond Hernando, and tore up a portion of the track by which means railroad connection of the enemy with Hernando is destroyed.

QUINCY, Sept. 16.
Special to Chicago Journal.—Col. McNeil had another battle with a portion of Porter's guerrilla gang, led by Porter himself, near Shelbyville, yesterday. After a short fight, in which two of Porter's gang were killed and a number wounded, they broke and took to the brush, leaving about 20 wagons and a number of horses and guns in the possession of the Federal force.

A Federal scouting party was fired upon by a concealed guerrilla band at Chillicothe, last Sunday, and James Talan, Judge of the Grundy County Court, was killed. The rebel who committed the deed was a boy only 14 years old. The Federals completely routed the gang, killing the boy, and took two other prisoners. Judge Talan was a prominent citizen. His assassination caused much excitement in the county.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.
Special to Chicago Tribune.—It is believed at the war department that Harper's Ferry was surrendered to the rebels at 9 o'clock yesterday forenoon, after Col. Miles had been mortally wounded.

Accounts to this effect, none of them official, have been received, both via Chambersburg and Point of Rocks. If it be true, nothing can prevent the mass of the rebel army from making good its retreat into Virginia.

Gen. White's cavalry force cut its way out from Harper's Ferry on Sunday night, and started for Chambersburg, capturing Longstreet's ammunition train and other goods to the number of sixty in all, on their way.

of his legs were shot away. Nearly 8,000 of our troops were taken.
Boonsboro, Md., Sept. 15.
A battle at South Mountain was fought yesterday, resulting in a complete victory to the army of the Potomac. The battle field is located in a gorge of the mountain on the turnpike road between Middletown and Boonsboro.
Endeavoring to ascertain the strength and position of the rebels, about 12 o'clock Gen. Reno was ordered to ascend the mountain on the left and make an attack on the enemy's flank.
At 3 o'clock Gen. Reno's troops got into action. The battle in the mountain lasted for half an hour, with terrible destruction, when the enemy gave way, leaving our men in possession of that portion of the ridge. The loss on both sides was considerable. We had not a general or field officer injured at this point, excepting Reno, who was killed by a Minie ball passing through his body.

General Hooker, commanding General McDowell's corps and the Pennsylvania reserves, ascended the mountains on the right, for the purpose of making an attack on the rebel's left. He got his troops into position, moved upon the enemy two hours before sundown. Here, as on the other ridge of the mountain, our troops were successful, driving the enemy before them with great slaughter. The rebels here suffered more than at any other point of the battlefield. Gen. Hatch, commanding a division under Gen. Hooker, was wounded in the leg. Gibbons' brigade, composed of the 2d, 6th and 7th Wisconsin, and the 19th Indiana, was ordered to move up the gorge of the mountain. This division did not get into action. Fitch's battery started after the enemy at Boonsboro. It came up with the 9th Virginia cavalry with a battery, acting as rear guard. The Illinois cavalry charged through the town and two miles out to the Hagerstown turnpike, capturing two guns, killed, wounded and took prisoners thirty cavalry.
Richardson's division being in the advance took the road from this place to Sharpsburg. Two and a half miles from which town he came up with the enemy in large force, who occupied a long ridge of hills. They showed a line of battle a mile and a half long. The afternoon was spent in ascertaining the position and force of the rebels, not a sufficient number of our troops having come up to bring on an engagement.

LATER.
TUESDAY MORNING, Sept. 16.
During last night the larger part of our army arrived on the ground. It is now 9 o'clock and no engagement has taken place. The rebels are apparently moving across the river.
Among the wounded is Capt. Caldwell of the 2d Wisconsin.
The enemy were driven back about a mile, when Gibbons' brigade was relieved by Sumner's corps, who held the position during the night. The rebel troops engaged were Longstreet's, D. H. Hill's and A. P. Hill's divisions.
Had our troops had two hours longer daylight, the greater portion of the rebel army would have been taken prisoners, as they were surrounded on all sides, the only mode of escape being a narrow defile in the mountain, which artillery would soon have made impassable.

Among the rebel officers killed are Garland of Leesburg, and Col. Strong of the 19th Virginia. The body of the latter was obtained to-day by a flag of truce.
At daylight this morning our worst fears were realized. The rebels, under cover of night, had left on the way to the Potomac. They went to this place, two miles from the mountain, and there took the road to Sharpsburg. They left all their dead on the field, and those of the wounded not able to walk were found in the churches at Boonsboro.

McClellan was on the field during the whole day and night, conducting all the movements in person.
Between 1,200 and 1,500 prisoners were taken during the day, mostly by Hooker's troops.
Yesterday Franklin's corps advanced to a mountain pass, six miles nearer Harper's Ferry, and engaged the enemy, holding the place for three hours, resulting in the complete rout of the rebels. Our loss in this fight was about 2,500 killed and wounded. The rebel loss during the day and night is fully 15,000 killed, wounded and missing. Lee acknowledged to the citizens of Boonsboro that they had been defeated with terrible loss. Our loss in wounded will probably reach 3,000. We lost but few prisoners.
BALTIMORE, Sept. 16.
A special to the American, from Frederick, says that the combined forces of Longstreet and Jackson stormed the works at Harper's Ferry yesterday morning, and captured that position.
Col. Miles said he had made a desperate resistance. Accounts differ. Some say he was wounded after he hoisted a white flag, other accounts that he was killed or fatally wounded before the surrender. Our forces paroled number 6,000.
When the paroled men left, the enemy were preparing to blow up three spans of the iron bridge.
Reports are circulated in Frederick that McClellan had retaken Harper's Ferry, but were not deemed reliable.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 16.
A dispatch just received at headquarters says Jackson has recrossed the Potomac and McClellan has engaged him with tremendous force this side of Harper's Ferry and ten miles from that place.
No rebels can be found about Hagerstown and Williamsport, and none for two miles on the other side of the Potomac.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 16.
It is now ascertained that the enemy is still in position south of Florence, throwing up entrenchments and awaiting reinforcements.

Humphrey Marshall has joined them with his forces. The rebels blockaded the river yesterday at Hamilton, nine miles below Kissing Sun. No boats for Louisville left to-day. Our gunboats went down to Hamilton this morning and shelled the woods for several miles, but the rebels had withdrawn their battery.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 16.
Special dispatch to the Chicago Times.—In the fight at Munfordsville on Sunday, the federal loss was eight killed and thirty wounded. The rebel loss was 600 killed and a large number wounded.

A portion of Buckner's force attempted to destroy the Green River bridge, on the Louisville and Nashville railroad. The force is estimated at 8,000 strong. The bridge was defended by our regiments of raw Indiana troops, commanded by Col. Walker, of the 17th. The fight lasted from 3 o'clock in the morning until 11. The rebels were completely routed, and sent in a flag of truce asking to be permitted to bury their dead.

Major Abbott, of the 67th Indiana was killed. One rebel colonel was killed, and a number of prisoners taken.
Buell and Bragg are in close proximity, and a fight is expected at any hour.
Railroad communication to Buell is cut off.

They thought they would again succeed in routing the rebels.
The garrison has been reinforced with one field battery and one regiment of infantry.
The rebels are reported from fifteen to twenty-five thousand strong.
The success of all their plans in Kentucky depends on getting the Green river bridge.

Buell is supposed to be close at hand. If the garrison holds out until he gets up, there is no question of another federal success, even should the Indians fail to thrash them without his help.
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16.
A special dispatch to the Bulletin from Harrisburg says that telegraphic and railroad communication to Hagerstown was reopened last night, showing that that place had been totally abandoned by the rebels and occupied by our troops. It is rumored at Hagerstown that another battle is going on this morning between Sharpsburg and Middletown, but no particulars have been received.
Sharpsburg is near the Potomac, about ten miles west of Middletown. It is not unlikely that McClellan is engaging the rebels in that neighborhood to-day and disrupting their passage of the river.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 16.
There is no doubt that Holmes' has succeeded Hindman at Little Rock, and that Hindman is now in northwestern Arkansas organizing an army to march on Missouri.
A flag of truce arrived at Springfield last week, bearing a message from Hindman, dated Cross Hollows. Its purport has not been divulged.
Additional slaves have been seized to work on the Springfield fortifications, and preparations continue to be made to resist the invaders. It is rumored in Springfield that Hindman has 25,000 men and forty pieces of artillery.

The great excitement here to-day is the summary arrest of all parties who cannot produce certificates of enrollment or exemption, by the provost guard, and 500 soldiers have been stationed at this work. At noon squads were sent along Third and Fourth streets, and those not showing passes were taken to headquarters and assigned to companies in different wards. Some 700 have been arrested, and the work still continues.

To-Day's Report.
[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]
MORNING DISPATCHES.
FREDERICK, Sept. 16.
I regret to announce the surrender of Harper's Ferry, with all the force and stores there to the enemy, at 9 o'clock Monday morning. The enemy numbered about 15,000 men, and have been in the city since Sunday evening. I gather the following particulars: The rebels commenced the attack Friday noon on our forces, on the Maryland Heights. Skirmishing continued throughout the day, and was resumed on Saturday, and the enemy driven back with considerable loss.
They came up several times and were repulsed, when it was discovered that they were attempting to overwhelm the force. The order was given to spike the guns and throw them down the mountain. The whole force from the heights then retired in safety. The guns from Camp Hill shelling the enemy when they attempted to pursue our retreating men. Sunday morning a party of our men again ascended the heights and brought away their field pieces, which they had left unspiked. Sunday at noon the rebels appeared in great force on London Heights, Miles shelled them from point to point, some of their guns were dislodged, but they still managed to keep up a brisk fire from some of their batteries, which were run back out of sight and loaded. Cannonading was kept up all day Sunday without doing much damage. Firing ceased at dusk, Sunday evening, resumed again Monday morning at daylight and kept up till 9 o'clock, when Miles ordered a white flag to be raised. There was considerable fog and smoke and the enemy did not see the flag, or would not see it, and kept up a heavy fire for three quarters of an hour. About 10 minutes after the flag was up a shell struck Col. Miles, shattering his right leg. It was amputated before the prisoners were paroled. There were about 2,500 soldiers in the command, all of whom, except about 400, escaped about 8 o'clock Sunday night, and cut their way through to Green Castle, with but little loss. The balance of the troops, numbering from 6,000 to 8,000, with Gen. White's command from Martinsburg, were all surrendered.

Gen. Howe captured an aid of Stuart's, Monday afternoon, who was making his way from Harper's Ferry to Boonsboro, with a dispatch from Jackson to Lee, announcing the capitulation of the place. The aid supposed Lee was at Boonsboro, which was in our possession. This was the first intimation of the surrender that our generals had received at this time. Franklin was within three hours of the Ferry, going to the relief of the beleaguered command, whither he had been sent by McClellan, as soon as he received dispatches from Miles, on Monday evening, that he was in danger.

FREDERICK, Sept. 16.
The following is to the Baltimore American: Intelligence from the front this morning is of the most cheering character, notwithstanding the bad news from Harper's Ferry. McClellan was pursuing them with a vigor most destructive to the enemy on Monday morning, with his reserves and a large force of fresh troops. The enemy took the road towards Harper's Ferry, and at Sharpsburg, and he was pursuing them and shelling their retreat with great loss. In several contests on Monday, where they made a stand, our troops charged on them with such vigor that they fell back from point to point in great haste. The battles and advantages obtained on Monday are thought to be superior in importance to those of Sunday. Drayton's South Carolina brigade is entirely gone, either killed, wounded or prisoners. The 17th Michigan, a new regiment, done up this brigade, first with bullets and then with bayonets. Howell Cobb was wounded and taken prisoner. McClellan was pushing on them last evening closely, and had already sent to the rear 8,000 prisoners and four batteries.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.
FREDERICK, Sept. 17.
After the battles of South Mountain Gap and Buckner's Gap, fought respectively by the forces of Burnside and Franklin, Sunday, the enemy having been driven from their position fell back rapidly to Boonsboro, thence southward to Sharpsburg, and began crossing the Potomac above and below Sharpsburg. The pursuit by our troops was rapid, Hooker followed by Banks. The enemy breakfasted at Keedysville, three miles from Boonsboro, but our cavalry soon drove their rear guard from that place. Porter's and Reno's corps took a short road over the mountain, and arrived at Sharpsburg at sundown, capturing hundreds of prisoners.

On the way Franklin's corps, supported by a division, passed through Banksville Gap, which captured handsomely, striking the road leading direct from Boonsboro to Harper's Ferry, and thence moving in the direction of the latter place, gaining Elk Ridge mountain, which

flanked the enemy's position and brought them within good range of our artillery.
Franklin's corps fought a brilliant battle Sunday evening, at Banksville Gap. The enemy were terribly repulsed, though great advantage of position was with them. Hancock's brigade made a charge up a hill and captured a battery of six guns. Howell Cobb and 900 of his Georgians, 11th Virginia regiment was taken entire, and fragments of many other regiments. On Sunday, Longstreet marched back from Hagerstown to reinforce the troops fighting at the gaps. He arrived in time to join in the rout.

We have taken, since Friday last, about 6,000 prisoners, with less than the usual proportion of officers. The mountains are full of struggling, starving, demoralized rebels, who are giving themselves up as fast as they can find their way into our lines.
On Thursday last Jackson crossed the Potomac at Williamsport and marched towards Harper's Ferry, which place he invested on Saturday. He captured Maryland Heights on the north, and London Heights on the south side of the river, on Sunday. He attacked the Ferry but was repulsed.
Monday morning at daylight, he renewed the attack and the place was surrounded by Dixon G. Miles at 9 o'clock. This disaster will enable the rebels to cross the Potomac with the greater proportion of their forces. Yesterday evening, previous to this news, McClellan and Burnside were actively making such dispositions as would have resulted in the complete defeat or capture of nearly the entire rebel hosts. Our troops pressed their rear hotly last evening, and the prospect was most brilliant until we learned that Harper's Ferry was no longer ours.

The enemy having got mainly across the river and into strong position, a great battle will probably be deferred several days, until new combination of movements is resolved upon. The Union army is in high marching order, with buoyant spirits over their successes. Several regiments of new troops were in the fight Sunday, and behaved with great bravery. Our total loss would probably exceed 2,500 killed and wounded, with a very small proportion of killed.

I can learn of few field officers killed. The death of Gen. Reno is mourned throughout the entire army. The churches in Middletown and Frederick are to be occupied by our wounded. Among our wounded are Col. Wallington, of the 17th Michigan, arm slightly; Col. Gallagher, 11th Pa. reserves, commanding 34 brigade, arm slightly; Maj. Cory, 12th Ohio, thigh, flesh wound; Lt. Col. Hayes, 23d Ohio, left arm; Capt. Leggett, 12th Ohio, head seriously; Capt. Thayer, 17th Mich., left arm and hand; Capt. Goldsmith, do, ankle and shoulder slightly; Capt. Edwards, do, side severely and arm amputated; Captain Parsons, 24 Wis., shoulder; Capt. Hart, 19th Ind., leg slightly; Capt. Nager, 28th Ohio, leg slightly; Lt. Somers, 17th Mich., abdomen severely; Lt. Bedford, 23d Ohio, knee; Lt. of Co. R, 24 Ohio, knee; Lieut. Harris, 6th Wis., Lt. Laridon, 19th Ind., leg; Lt. Mummill, 28th Ohio, leg.

LATER.
FREDERICK, Sept. 16, 2 p. m.
Our loss at Harper's Ferry was light—less than 200 killed and wounded. The forces captured were the 37th, 60th and 32d Ohio; 9th Vermont; 13th, 15th and 11th New York 12th New York state militia; and Indiana battery; besides a Maryland home brigade. Heavy firing going on, to-day, in Pleasant Valley, north of the Ferry.
NEW YORK, Sept. 17.
Morning papers contain nothing additional to what was telegraphed last night, with the exception of the following Washington dispatch to the Herald:
The following important intelligence is just received. It puts a new phase upon the conduct of affairs at Harper's Ferry, and shows that although there has been no direct intelligence from McClellan, to-day, the enemy is evidently panic stricken, and unwilling to await the approach of his victorious army, even in strong position, where, by dint of overwhelming numbers, a small garrison under Miles and White were compelled to surrender, after nearly three days hard fighting, and after Miles had been severely wounded and incapacitated for further participation in the defense of the position.
Information is telegraphed, to-night, from the Herald's correspondent at Frederick. An officer who has just arrived from Harper's Ferry reports that the rebels had evacuated the place in a great hurry. They are sending every thing across the river as fast as possible. They left Harper's Ferry in such haste that they had not time to complete paroling the prisoners, and a number were unconditionally released in consequence.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.
The Times' correspondent states that Longstreet was killed and Hill captured by our forces.
HARRISBURG, Sept. 17.
Gov. Curtin states that 72,000 men have responded to his call for the defense of the state, and he expects the number will be increased to 100,000. These men are being furnished with equipments and moved to the state border as rapidly as possible.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.
A gentleman arrived from Annapolis yesterday from James Hays bringing 2,500 paroled Union prisoners, including officers, teamsters, sailors and blacksmiths.

Legislative.
Senate.—There was but little business transacted in this body this morning. Sen. E. C. Thorpe submitted a minority report against the right of soldiers to vote. It charges the attempt to pass a law to give this right, to a desire of the dominant party to obtain an advantage from this vote, but claims that a majority of the soldiers in the army are democrats. It then goes on to argue the unconstitutionality of extending such a privilege at considerable length. After a short session, the senate adjourned till 3 o'clock p. m.

Assembly.—Mr. Boardley this morning, from a select committee, reported a bill extending the benefit of the aid fund to families of volunteers in the new regiments. It also provides for levying a special tax for this fund of \$275,000. The joint resolution from the senate, restricting business to certain subjects, was passed, after being amended so as to allow all bills affecting the financial interests of the state to be considered.—*Madison Journal, Monday.*

The loss of Gen. Carl Schurz will amount to nearly one-half of his command. Gen. Schurz is said to have lost his command admirably, and to have displayed soldierly qualities—the highest order.—*Buffalo Commercial.*

All accounts agree in ascribing to Gen. Schurz high praise for efficiency and bravery. He is a man, moreover, who loves freedom for his own sake—who abandoned a high political distinction to do his part in the war for the Union.
He is, we may also remark, the same man who has been literally loaded with ridicule and abuse by the so-called democratic paper in this city, simply because he was a republican civilian of prominence in his party, and of foreign lineage. Would that we had more such men as Gen. Schurz in the army.—*Id., W.*

NEEDS RECRUITS FOR LANCER.—A correspondent says that Gen. Wallace, at Cincinnati, requested Judge Dickson to organize some of the negroes of that city, for purposes of labor, and this was the result: Judge Dickson undertook the task, and organized the negroes into two regiments of 500 each, made the proper provision for their comfort, and set them at work upon the trenches.
They have accomplished more than any other six hundred of the whole eight thousand men upon the fortifications. Their work has been entirely voluntary. Judge Dickson informed them at the outset that all could go home who chose; that it must be entirely a labor of love with them. Only one man of the whole number has availed himself of the privilege; the rest have all worked, cheerfully and efficiently. One of the regiments is officered by white captains, the other by negroes. The latter prove no decidedly superior, that both regiments will hereafter be commanded by officers of their own race.
They are not only working, but drilling; and they already go through some of the simpler military movements very creditably. Wherever they appear they are cheered by our troops. Last night, one of the colored regiments, coming off duty for twenty-four hours, was halted in front of headquarters, at the Burnett House, front faced, and gave three rousing cheers for Gen. Wallace, and three more for Judge Dickson. They are not armed.

Circuit Court.—The circuit court for Jefferson county commenced its session at this place on Tuesday morning, Hon. Harlow S. Orton, judge. There are about 50 cases on the calendar. The attorneys were not aware of the fact that it was necessary to pay Uncle Sam ten dollars as a license for practicing, so many of them came unprepared for such an outlay of capital. For this and other reasons, the court adjourned on Wednesday morning sine die.—*Jefferson Republican.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
DESERTER.
JAMES MORSEY, who enlisted in the 9th Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, September 1st, 1862, in Janesville, has deserted the service. He is 5 feet 10 inches high, blue eyes, dark hair, blue complexion, occupation a laborer, 35 years old. A reward of five dollars will be paid for his arrest and delivery at any military station.
C. P. KING, 1st Lt. 5th Regt. Wis. Vol., Janesville, Sept. 17, 1862. **se16d10**

\$25 Reward.
TWENTY-FIVE dollars reward will be given for the arrest and delivery of William Lary to the authorities as a deserter. He is five feet seven inches high, fair complexion, dark hair, blue eyes, occupation a sawyer, 30 years old. He enlisted in the 19th of August and received his bounty from the town of Janesville on the 1st of September, and has since that time been absent from the service.
A. Z. WEMPLE, **se16d10**

SPECIFICATIONS.
For grading Main Street, in the Third Ward, south of the center of the city, between the center of Section 36, and between the center of Section 37, and between the center of Section 38, and between the center of Section 39, and between the center of Section 40, and between the center of Section 41, and between the center of Section 42, and between the center of Section 43, and between the center of Section 44, and between the center of Section 45, and between the center of Section 46, and between the center of Section 47, and between the center of Section 48, and between the center of Section 49, and between the center of Section 50, and between the center of Section 51, and between the center of Section 52, and between the center of Section 53, and between the center of Section 54, and between the center of Section 55, and between the center of Section 56, and between the center of Section 57, and between the center of Section 58, and between the center of Section 59, and between the center of Section 60, and between the center of Section 61, and between the center of Section 62, and between the center of Section 63, and between the center of Section 64, and between the center of Section 65, and between the center of Section 66, and between the center of Section 67, and between the center of Section 68, and between the center of Section 69, and between the center of Section 70, and between the center of Section 71, and between the center of Section 72, and between the center of Section 73, and between the center of Section 74, and between the center of Section 75, and between the center of Section 76, and between the center of Section 77, and between the center of Section 78, and between the center of Section 79, and between the center of Section 80, and between the center of Section 81, and between the center of Section 82, and between the center of Section 83, and between the center of Section 84, and between the center of Section 85, and between the center of Section 86, and between the center of Section 87, and between the center of Section 88, and between the center of Section 89, and between the center of Section 90, and between the center of Section 91, and between the center of Section 92, and between the center of Section 93, and between the center of Section 94, and between the center of Section 95, and between the center of Section 96, and between the center of Section 97, and between the center of Section 98, and between the center of Section 99, and between the center of Section 100, and between the center of Section 101, and between the center of Section 102, and between the center of Section 103, and between the center of Section 104, and between the center of Section 105, and between the center of Section 106, and between the center of Section 107, and between the center of Section 108, and between the center of Section 109, and between the center of Section 110, and between the center of Section 111, and between the center of Section 112, and between the center of Section 113, and between the center of Section 114, and between the center of Section 115, and between the center of Section 116, and between the center of Section 117, and between the center of Section 118, and between the center of Section 119, and between the center of Section 120, and between the center of Section 121, and between the center of Section 122, and between the center of Section 123, and between the center of Section 124, and between the center of Section 125, and between the center of Section 126, and between the center of Section 127, and between the center of Section 128, and between the center of Section 129, and between the center of Section 130, and between the center of Section 131, and between the center of Section 132, and between the center of Section 133, and between the center of Section 134, and between the center of Section 135, and between the center of Section 136, and between the center of Section 137, and between the center of Section 138, and between the center of Section 139, and between the center of Section 140, and between the center of Section 141, and between the center of Section 142, and between the center of Section 143, and between the center of Section 144, and between the center of Section 145, and between the center of Section 146, and between the center of Section 147, and between the center of Section 148, and between the center of Section 149, and between the center of Section 150, and between the center of Section 151, and between the center of Section 152, and between the center of Section 153, and between the center of Section 154, and between the center of Section 155, and between the center of Section 156, and between the center of Section 157, and between the center of Section 158, and between the center of Section 159, and between the center of Section 160, and between the center of Section 161, and between the center of Section 162, and between the center of Section 163, and between the center of Section 164, and between the center of Section 165, and between the center of Section 166, and between the center of Section 167, and between the center of Section 168, and between the center of Section 169, and between the center of Section 170, and between the center of Section 171, and between the center of Section 172, and between the center of Section 173, and between the center of Section 174, and between the center of Section 175, and between the center of Section 176, and between the center of Section 177, and between the center of Section 178, and between the center of Section 179, and between the center of Section 180, and between the center of Section 181, and between the center of Section 182, and between the center of Section 183, and between the center of Section 184, and between the center of Section 185, and between the center of Section 186, and between the center of Section 187, and between the center of Section 188, and between the center of Section 189, and between the center of Section 190, and between the center of Section 191, and between the center of Section 192, and between the center of Section 193, and between the center of Section 194, and between the center of Section 195, and between the center of Section 196, and between the center of Section 197, and between the center of Section 198, and between the center of Section 199, and between the center of Section 200, and between the center of Section 201, and between the center of Section 202, and between the center of Section 203, and between the center of Section 204, and between the center of Section 205, and between the center of Section 206, and between the center of Section 207, and between the center of Section 208, and between the center of Section 209, and between the center of Section 210, and between the center of Section 211, and between the center of Section 212, and between the center of Section 213, and between the center of Section 214, and between the center of Section 215, and between the center of Section 216, and between the center of Section 217, and between the center of Section 218, and between the center of Section 219, and between the center of Section 220, and between the center of Section 221, and between the center of Section 222, and between the center of Section 223, and between the center of Section 224, and between the center of Section 225, and between the center of Section 226, and between the center of Section 227, and between the center of Section 228, and between the center of Section 229, and between the center of Section 230, and between the center of Section 231, and between the center of Section 232, and between the center of Section 233, and between the center of Section 234, and between the center of Section 235, and between the center of Section 236, and between the center of Section 237, and between the center of Section 238, and between the center of Section 239, and between the center of Section 240, and between the center of Section 241, and between the center of Section 242, and between the center of Section 243, and between the center of Section 244, and between the center of Section 245, and between the center of Section 246, and between the center of Section 247, and between the center of Section 248, and between the center of Section 249, and between the center of Section 250, and between the center of Section 251, and between the center of Section 252, and between the center of Section 253, and between the center of Section 25

